

## FRAME FOUR BILLS TO CURB "TRUSTS"

MEASURE APPROVED BY WILSON  
HAS NO ESCAPE LOOP.  
HOLES.

TO BECOME LAWS VERY SOON

Penalty for Restraint of Commerce,  
Unfair Business and Interlocking  
Directorates—Ample Provisions  
Made for Trade Commission.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The administration's trust bills, embodying the program laid down by the president in his recent message, have been presented to congress.

The bills have received the approval of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic leaders of both houses of congress. With little modification they will be enacted into law. Their purposes are:

1. Definition of unlawful monopoly or restraints of trade.
2. Prohibition of unfair trade practices.
3. Creation of an interstate trade commission.
4. Regulation of corporation directorates and prohibition of interlocking directorates.

**Unlawful Monopoly Defined.**  
Unlawful monopoly is defined as any combination or agreement between corporations, firms, or persons designed for the following purposes:

1. To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly in any interstate trade, business, or commerce.
2. To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity.
3. To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling, or purchasing of merchandise, produce, or any commodity.
4. To make any agreement, enter into any arrangement, or arrive at any understanding by which they, directly or indirectly, undertake to prevent a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or among any purchasers or consumers in the sale, production, or transportation of any product, article, or commodity.

The penalty for violation of the law is fixed at not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year or both.

Guilt is made personal through a section that whenever a corporation shall be guilty of the violation of the law the offense shall be deemed to cover the individual directors, officers, and agents of such corporation, as authorizing, ordering, or doing the prohibited acts, and they shall be punished as prescribed above.

A paragraph prohibiting holding companies is to be added to this measure.

**Covers Unfair Trade Practices.**  
The bill forbidding unfair trade practices declares that to discriminate in price, between different purchasers of commodities, with the purpose or intent to injure or destroy a competitor, either of the purchaser or of the seller, shall be deemed an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce.

It is specifically declared that the law is not intended to prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities "on account of difference in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of transportation."

Further, it is prescribed that nothing contained in the act shall prevent persons from selecting their own customers, "but this provision shall not authorize the owner or operator of any mine engaged in selling its product in interstate or foreign commerce to refuse arbitrarily to sell the same to a responsible person, firm, or corporation, who applies to purchase."

An attempt at monopoly also is declared to exist for any person to make a sale of goods, wares, or merchandise or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from or rebate upon such price, on the condition or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not deal in the goods, wares, or merchandise of a competitor or competitors of the seller.

**Deals With Damage Suits.**

A judgment against any defendant in a suit brought under the anti-trust law the bill provides shall constitute as against such defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts and be conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other party in any other proceeding brought under and involving the provisions of the law.

For the benefit of parties injured in their business or property, by any person or corporation found guilty of violating the law the statute of limitations applicable to such cases shall be suspended.

Injunctive relief is accorded against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the act under the same conditions and principles that injunctive relief against threatened conduct which will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity.

It is required that a proper bond shall be executed against damages for an injunction improvidently granted, and it must be shown that the danger of irreparable loss or damage is immediate.

**Mix Interlocking Directorates.**  
Concerning directorates, the bill on that subject, which is to become ef-

fective two years from date of approval of the act, provides:

"No person engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership or as a director or other officer of a corporation in the business of selling railroad cars or locomotives, or railroad rails or structural steel, or mining or selling coal, or conducting a bank or trust company, shall act as a director or other officer or employee of any railroad or other public service corporation which conducts an interstate business.

"No person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employee in two or more federal reserve banks, national banks, or banking associations, or other banks or trust companies which are members of any reserve bank; and a private banker and a person who is a director in any state bank or trust company not operating under the provisions of the recent currency law shall not be eligible to serve as a director in any bank or banking association or trust company operating under the provisions of the law."

Violation of these sections is made punishable by a fine of \$100 a day, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

If any two or more corporations have common director or directors, the fact shall be conclusive evidence that there exists a real competition between such corporation and such elimination of competition shall be construed as a restraint of interstate trade and be treated accordingly.

The trade commission bill provides for commission of five members, with the commissioner of corporations as chairman, and transfers all the existing powers of the bureau of corporations to the commission.

The principal and most important duty the commission besides conducting investigations will be to aid the courts when requested in the formation of decrees of dissolution.

With this in view, the bill empowers the court to refer any part of pending litigation to the commission, including the proposed decree, for information and advice.

**Much Criticism for Bills.**

The trust bills as framed will be the subject of sharp criticism on the part of progressives of all parties who claim they do not go far enough. It will be declared that the definition of monopoly remains inadequate that the prohibition of unfair trade practice does not cover this evil in our economic life that interlocking stock control is not covered and that the powers of the proposed trade commission are insufficient.

It is interesting to note that the proposal to place the burden of proof upon a combination believed to be violating the law has been omitted. No attempt is made to prevent or destroy monopoly based on patents. The greatest difficulty experienced in the effective enforcement of the law has been found to be in the unwillingness of the courts to impose jail penalty. It remains optional under the proposed measures with the courts to fine or imprison.

**Trade Board May Disappoint.**

In connection with the trade commission President Wilson declared in his message that the country "demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided."

The bill prescribes that the commission acts are to constitute a "public record" but the body is authorized to make public the information "in such form and to such extent as may be necessary" or "by direction of the attorney general."

It is apparent that the public mind cannot be guided unless it has the facts, and then it will not get unless the commission or the attorney general deems it politic.

In other words, public hearings will not be held as they are held by the interstate commerce commission.

**Settlement of Differences.**

The most important feature of the bill is that which legalizes the policy of the administration of terminating an unlawful condition by agreement between the combination attacked and the attorney general.

This feature is comprehended under a section which requires the commission, upon the request of the attorney general or any corporation affected, to investigate whether a combination is violating the law. In case the commission should find the violation to exist it must report to the attorney general a statement of the objectionable acts and transactions and the readjustments necessary for the offending combination to conform to the law.

These conclusions are to be "advisory to the attorney general in terminating by agreement with the corporation affected or by suing the said unlawful conduct or condition."

In other words, whatever may be the agreement made by the attorney general with the combination investigated, it will give the reorganized combination legal standing, so long as it conforms to the term of the agreement.

Thus it is proposed to place by law a tremendous power in the hands of the attorney general. This power has been assumed to attorneys general, and particularly so by Mr. McReynolds.

**Will Give Courts Advice.**

In a statement accompanying the bill made by Congressman Clayton, chairman of the house judiciary committee, it is said that the "principal and most important duty of the commission, besides conducting investigations, will be to aid the courts, when requested, in the formation of decrees of dissolution.

## U. S. MARINES TO LAND IN MEXICO

FLETCHER READY TO ENTER  
AS SOON AS DICTATOR QUILTS  
OR IS FORCED OUT.

OTHER NATIONS MAY FOLLOW

Three Thousand Bluejackets to Guard  
City to Prevent Repetition of Far-  
cical Election and to Save For-  
eigners From Massacre.

Vara Cruz.—It is reported that Rear Admiral Fletcher is under orders to send a force of about 3,000 marines and bluejackets to the City of Mexico as soon as President Huerta resigns or is forced to leave the capital.

This force is not only to protect Americans and foreigners from massacre, but is to guard the city until a free and fair election of a new president is held.

The United States government, to avert a continuance of the present troubles, will not permit any man to be named by Huerta as his successor. A fair election will be guaranteed.

The naval officers have been quietly preparing for a quick movement to the City of Mexico when the time comes. They will seize the railroad and go without further orders from Washington as soon as Gen. Huerta gives up.

There is no doubt that the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza is waiting in the harbor for some eminent personages. There are rumors here that the vessel will carry Huerta to Havana.

Other governments may send armed bluejackets to the Mexican capital to protect their legations in case of trouble, but the American force will be much larger and able to hold the city, event against attack either by Villa or the Huertistas.

New York.—A cablegram from the City of Mexico says:

"Through a conference held by Dictator Huerta, with several lawyers, it developed that thousands of rifles, a dozen machine guns and millions of cartridges, bought and paid for in the United States and smuggled into Germany for transshipment to Mexico for the use of Huerta's army, may not reach their destination as Huerta's agent is trying to sell them for his own profit."

**Love Notes in Evidence.**

Aurora, Ill.—Love letters—a big bundle of them—are expected to be the chief evidence in the trial of a suit for alienation of affections filed by Ludwig Hansen, an Aurora manufacturer, against Rev. J. P. Glass, a retired clergyman, for \$10,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the former Mrs. Hansen's affections.

**Wilson to Name Roberts.**

Washington.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has practically been settled upon by the president as a member of the federal reserve board which will have charge of the administration of the new currency system.

**Town Must Disincorporate.**

Salem, Ore.—Disincorporation of the town of Copperfield, Ore., because it "is in the hands of a lawless element," has been ordered undertaken by the attorney general, Gov. Oswald West announced here.

**Gunmen Locked in Closet.**

New York.—When two "kid" gunmen chased other pupils with revolvers, Miss Georgiana Brown, public school principal, locked the boys in a closet until police arrived.

**Table Cloth Seized for Duty.**

New York.—Modeled after a pattern used by the pope, a Venetian lace table cloth costing \$6,500 bought by former United States Senator William A. Clark for his \$3,000,000 mansion, has been seized by the government for unpaid duties.

**Bride Does Vanishing Act.**

Cleveland.—The police are searching for Barbara Yuba, an 18-year-old girl living at 2900 Fulton court, who disappeared three hours before she was to have been married to Julius Horvath.

**To Save \$25,000 Light Bill.**

Washington.—Uncle Sam plans to save \$25,000 in 1914, with the aid of the moon. All army post lights are to be shut off nights when the moon shines brightly.

**Tango Teachers Sue Archbishop.**

Paris.—Paris tango teachers have united to bring damage suits against Archbishop Amette, who put a ban on the dance, injuring their business.

**U. S. Has Big Whisky Bill.**

Washington.—The American people drank 7,000,000 gallons of whisky, smoked 4,000,000 cigars and puffed 8,711,000,000 cigarettes in the six months ended Dec. 31, according to the internal revenue bureau.

**Mourning as Dead 40 Years.**

Rich Hill, Mo.—After mourning the death of her father, Levi Nelson Harsh, for more than 40 years, Mrs. S. L. Swan received word that he is alive and well at his home in Andrews, Ind.

## Congressional Notes

Congressional investigation of the strikes in the Colorado coal mines and the Michigan copper mine fields was agreed upon at a caucus of the house Democrats by a vote of 149 to 17.

President Wilson decided not to accept the resignation of John W. Garrett, minister to Argentina, formally tendered when the president took office, and the minister will continue in the diplomatic service.

Four of the proposed bills to supplement the Sherman anti-trust act, suggested by President Wilson in his recent message to congress, were introduced in the house.

The nomination of Henry M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., to be ambassador to Russia was ordered favorably reported by the senate foreign relations committee.

Proposed increases in rates upon carload shipments of potatoes in western classification territory, which would have amounted to about 20 per cent, were suspended from Feb. 1 to June 1 by the interstate commerce commission pending investigation.

After months of study, Attorney-General McKendall has worked out plans for radical changes in the method of operating federal penitentiaries and in the handling of prisoners.

Government regulation of all forms of insurance companies was proposed in a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution introduced by Senator Weeks.

Radium was described to the house committee on mines as the only cure the medical world has discovered for cancer—the disease for which no cause has been found and which the experts before the committee labeled a rebel against all the laws that govern human issues.

The nomination of John Skelton Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency and, as such, ex-officio member of the federal reserve board, was confirmed by the senate.

Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the second army division at Texas City, Tex., was ordered to return to Chicago to resume command of the central department Feb. 1.

Senator William Hughes of New Jersey told President Wilson that there was a conspiracy among leading Democrats in New Jersey against him (Hughes) which had been disclosed by a visit to Washington recently of Edward Grosscup, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

Representative Hensley of Missouri desires to stop the importation of any material, crude, partly or wholly prepared, or any goods, wares and merchandise which are the product of foreign convict labor.

Defiance of administration disapproval of the postoffice appropriation bill because of the provision exempting all the 2,400 assistant postmasters from civil service was voiced in the house debate by Representative Moon of Tennessee, chairman of the post-office committee.

A telegram, signed by 14 members of the Progressive party of Houghton, Mich., including several county committee-men, was sent to Congressman MacDonald at Washington, demanding that he retract the statement attributed to him "that the constitutional rights of citizens and laws are overthrown in this district."

The "kodak trust" is the latest of the great corporations sued under the Sherman anti-trust act to seek a peaceful settlement of its trouble with the department of justice.

Senator Norris introduced a bill for a bureau in the department of agriculture to lend money on farm land at 4 per cent for a period of five years, to be repaid at the rate of one-fifth each year.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison had a conference upon the latter's recommendations with regard to the government of the Panama canal zone and as a result it is believed that Col. George W. Goethals, the engineer who supervised the construction of the canal, will be made governor and the powers of the "one-man" system of government which he advocates will be placed in his hands.

President Wilson's legislative program as laid down in his message to congress is so generally approved among the legislators that predictions of its prompt enactment and of adjournment by June 1 were made by Representative Underwood.

Representative Stanley of Kentucky, after a conference with President Wilson, introduced a proposed amendment to the Sherman law which would make illegal the monopolization or restraint of trade "in any degree."

Representative Baltz of Illinois introduced a bill providing for the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly as at present. Mr. Baltz says the passage of the bill would add little if any expense to the government.

## THEIR GRAFT ENDED

No Wonder Sugar Trust Is President Wilson's Enemy.

Disreputable Monopoly Had Enjoyed Its Privilege of Robbing the People So Long, It Thought Situation Would Never End.

The sugar trust is the most disreputable monopoly in America. It has had for years a tariff-granted monopoly of manufacturing sugar for 90,000,000 people. The "differential," that is, the difference between the duty on raw sugar and that on refined sugar, is more than the entire cost of refining. This not only shut out foreign competition and insured exclusive control of the home market, but also gave the trust a bounty on its work.

Graft like this would satisfy a Texas train robber—but it did not satisfy the sugar trust. Not content with robbing the public, that trust must needs rob the government. It bribed government employees whose duty it was to weigh imported raw sugar. It tampered with government scales. It cheated on weights like a thieving fish peddler. For years it was saved from punishment by the friendship of Theodore Roosevelt; but in the administration of William H. Taft it was given a taste—a tin taste—of justice.

The trust collectively and its officials individually were dragged into court, charged with criminal conspiracy to defraud the government. Many of the accused pleaded guilty. Some turned state's evidence. Several were sentenced to jail. The underlings, who had merely done the crooked work they were ordered to do, had to serve their sentences.

But Charles R. Helke, secretary and treasurer of the trust, who was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the government through false weights, and was sentenced to eight months in jail, was pardoned by President Taft two days before Woodrow Wilson took office.

In addition to convictions, fines and jail sentences, the trust paid back nearly \$2,000,000 which it admitted having stolen by short weights. Government attorneys claim that the entire sum thus stolen by the sugar trust was between \$2,000,000 and \$11,000,000.

The sugar schedule of the new tariff bill cuts off the most profitable graft of the trust, makes a strong reduction to take effect at once, and provides for free sugar at the end of three years. It is a just and moderate measure—more moderate than the sugar trust deserves.

**He Will Measure Up.**

The strongest figures in history—the men who have led the great political reforms—knew neither kin nor friends in the carrying out of state programs. Peel became estranged from the political views of his father, to whom he owed much. Every great reform in England was achieved in the bitterness of broken friendships. No public man in America was subjected to the indignities that at times were heaped on Gladstone and Peel. Neither public suits nor the slights of old friends caused them to waver. Perhaps no man since Lincoln has been so heartily abused as Roosevelt, yet Roosevelt has never been "rotten egged" on the public streets or compelled to seek the shelter of a hallway. "Abuse is a pledge that you are felt," said Emerson, and such criticism as Woodrow Wilson is subjected to should not discourage or deflect him. If our president's character has been molded in a strong matrix he will meet the issues and conquer them—Collier's.

**A National Measure.**

There was no party question involved in the currency bill; there is no feature of the bill which is in any sense whatever an issue between the parties, and it is gratifying that so many Republicans at both ends of the capitol voted for it that it cannot be regarded as a party measure. The country is indebted to a Democratic president and a Democratic congress for it, but it is a national and not a partisan measure, and was not passed by a mere party majority. The Republicans attempted at one time to believe that the gold standard was involved, but when the gold standard act of 14 years ago was expressly reaffirmed they had no further opportunity of drawing party lines on the bill.

**Must Make Money "Easier."**

No law of any sort can prevent hard times caused by the waste or destruction of capital through wars, foolish taxes, extravagance, or convulsions of nature. But the new currency measure will do much to check hard times caused by needless "tightness" of money. As fast as the country's banks can be reorganized under this system, money now lying idle will be liberated for use.

**Has Shown Statesmanship.**

Since the whole country has for years demanded a new law, President Wilson's administration, in giving such a law after a brief space of a few months has won an emphatic triumph, and let us hope, conferred a lasting benefit upon this republic.

As a purely legislative victory for the president, the bank act has few parallels in our recent history. If the law shall work as its friends have predicted, history will accord him due credit for his extraordinary achievement.

No man ever knows how many friends he has lost by handing them advice.

How a woman's heart does flutter when the pastor tells her that he missed seeing her at church!

The Cough is what hurts, but the tickle is to blame. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop the tickle—5c at good druggists.

Overheard.  
"Katherine has such a taking way."  
"I wish she had a way of bringing back."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"  
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of R. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 5c.

Described.  
"Pa, what is overhead expense?"  
"What I have to pay for your mother's hats."

Doubtful.  
"Now they say that alcohol causes deafness."  
"Maybe so. I never knew anybody to fail to hear an invitation to drink."

Within the Law.  
A real negro "mammy" of the old type came up the walk through the old-fashioned garden to the side porch. She had a basket of "fresh alga" on her arm and was offering them for sale.

"Are you sure they are perfectly fresh, auntie?" asked the lady who came out of the house.

"Yes'm, they sho is all right, Miss Bess. Ain't nary disorderly alga amongst 'em."—New York Evening Post.

So Economical.

"I want you to see my lovely new shopping bag," said a certain woman to a caller the other afternoon. "My husband gave it to me for my birthday, and it's simply grand. And it's so economical! You see, you open this, and there are two compartments, and you open the compartments on this side and there is a little pocket in that, and you open the little pocket and there is a cute little pocketbook for your change, with one side partitioned off for street car tickets."

"I see," said the caller. "But why do you call it economical?"

"Why, it takes so long to open all the things and get to your street car tickets that by the time you do who ever is with you has paid your fare."

Future John D.

Appropos of compulsory school attendance. Superintendent Maxwell said in New York:

"A certain Yakubicka, a Bohemian archer, rose suddenly the other afternoon in the midst of the lesson, piled his books in an orderly heap and proceeded to clump out of the room."

"Yakubicka, where are you going?" the astonished teacher asked.

"Teacher," Yakubicka answered, gravely, "exactly fourteen years ago, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was born. So I am now entitled to quit school."

"From the doorway he waved his hand at his fellow students."

"So long, fellows," he said. "I'm off to learn pants-making!"

Afraid of Lawyers.

An old colored man, charged with stealing chickens, was arraigned in court and was incriminating himself when the judge said: "You ought to have a lawyer. Where is your lawyer?"

"Ah ain't got no lawyer, Jedge," said the old man.

"Very well, then," said his honor, "I'll assign a lawyer to defend you."

"Oh, no, suh; no suh! Please don't do dat!" the darky begged.

"Why not?" asked the judge. "It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

"Well, Jedge, Ah'll tell you, suh," said the old man, waving his jittered old hat confidentially. "Hit's jes dis way—Ah wan' tuh enjoy dem chickens mahse!"

FRIENDLY TIP.  
Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POOR QUAL